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MEXICO.

Report from the Superior Board of Health of Mexico.

In compliance with articles 1 and 2 of the International Sanitary Convention held at Washington, October 9-14, 1905, the President of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico reports, February 28, that no case of yellow fever and no death from the said disease were registered in the Mexican Republic during the week ended February 26, and that the prophylactic measures reported under date of September 28, 1908, continue to be carried out.

COATZACOALCOS—Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, February 24:

Week ended February 23. Vessels inspected: February 19, steamships *Oregonian* for Delaware Breakwater, *Cayo Largo* for a port in the United States via Mexican ports, *Cristobal* for Port Arthur and *Median* for a port in the United States via Mexican ports.

PERU.

CALLAO—Status of Plague—Cerebro-spinal Meningitis—Fumigation of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Castro-Gutierrez reports, January 18 and 25 and February 17:

The following statement of plague in Peru has been received from the department of health:

Locality.	Cases December 10, 1909.	New.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining December 16.
Department of:					
Arequipa.....		1			1
Lambayeque.....	7	10	7	3	7
Libertad.....	19	7	6		20
Lima.....	5	1	1	1	4

From January 28 to February 11, 3 cases of plague occurred at Callao, all in the vicinity of the central railway station.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Several cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis have appeared at Callao and Lima. With one exception the cases occurred in the same company of the regular army. The sanitary authorities have instituted measures to check the spread of the disease. The origin of the outbreak has not been determined, but there is reason to believe that the disease has long existed in Peru and has not been recognized until the present time. Many similar cases have been diagnosed as tuberculous meningitis or severe typhoid fever, and in one such case bacteriologic examination showed the presence of the diplococcus of Weichelselbaum.

Fumigation of vessels.—Week ended January 15: Three steamships, with an aggregate of 208 in crews and 99 cabin and 41 steerage passengers, were fumigated; week ended January 22, one steamship, with 112 in crew and 66 cabin and 17 steerage passengers, fumigated; week ended February 5, two steamships, with 147 in crews and 32 cabin and 7 steerage passengers, fumigated.

(Report for week ended January 29 was published in Public Health Reports, February 25, 1910.)